

SOUTHERN STANDARD.

VOLUME II.

COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852.

NUMBER 13.

The Southern Standard

IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHAPMAN & SMITH,
At three dollars per annum, in advance.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1852.

The End of Agitation.

The Washington Union and the Republic of
yesterday both contain editorials claiming the
of the day before, in favor of the finality of the
Compromise, a triumph respect vely of the admin-
istration, and of the Democratic party. Let us
see.

We commend the following table to the atten-
tion of our readers:

Recapitulation of the vote on Jackson's Resolu-
tion.

AYE.	NAY.
Northern Democrats 35	Northern Democrats 22
Southern " 4	Southern " 11
Northern Whigs 7	Northern Whigs 30
Southern " 19	Southern " 1
Total 161	Total 64

Recapitulation of the vote on Hillyer's Amend-
ment.

AYE.	NAY.
Northern Democrats 36	Northern Democrats 20
Southern " 32	Southern " 17
Northern Whigs 11	Northern Whigs 27
Southern " 21	Southern " 1
Total 100	Total 65

Absent or not voting on Jackson's Resolution:

Northern Democrats 24	Northern Whigs 23
Southern " 8	Southern " 13
Total 32	Total 36

Mr. Jackson's resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding effi-
cacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and
believe it to be the intention of the people generally,
as we hereby declare it to be ours individually,
to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws
necessary to carry them out—the provision for the
delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last
Congress for the purpose of settling the question
of the delivery of fugitive slaves, and that we deprecate
any further agitation of questions growing
out of that provision, and the question embraced
in the acts of the last Congress known as the com-
promise, and of the questions generally connected
with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, use-
less, and dangerous."

And this is Mr. Hillyer's amendment:

"Resolved, That the series of acts passed dur-
ing the first session of the Thirty-first Congress,
known as the compromise, are regarded as a final
adjustment and permanent settlement of the ques-
tions therein embraced, and should be maintained
and executed as such."

The question was taken upon the adoption of
the first branch of the proposition, being the res-
olution offered by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr.
Jackson], and it was agreed to—yeas 101, nays
84, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Willis Allen, William Appleton,
Thos H Bayly, Boeck, Bowie, Bragg, Brecken-
ridge, Brooks, Albert G Brown, Busby, E C C
rington, Cabell, Caskie, Cobb, Curtis, Daniel,
John G Davis, Dawson, Dockery, Dunham, Ed-
mundson, Ewing Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Flor-
ence, Freeman, Thomas J D Fuller, Gamble,
Gentry, Gorman, Grey, Hall, Hamilton, Ham-
mond, Hart, Hays, Haven, Hendricks, Henn,
Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Howard, Ingersoll,
Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, George
W Jones, Kurtz, Landry, Leitch, Lockhart, Ed-
ward C Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Martin,
Mason, McKelvie, McDonald, M Mullin, Meade,
Miller, John Moore, Morehead, Murray, Nabers,
Outlaw, Samuel W Parker, I Casle, Penn, Phelps,
Polk, Price, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Robin-
son, Ross, Savage, Schermerhorn, Scurry, David
L Seymour, Origen S Seymour, Smith, Frederick
P Stanton, Richard H Stanton, Abraham P Ste-
vens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart, Su-
erland, George W Thompson, Venable, Walsh,
Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White,
Wilcox, and Williams—101.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aiken, Allison, Ashe, Averett,
D J Bailey, Barre, Bartlett, Breton, Geo H
Brown, Buell, J Cable, Lewis D Campbell,
Thompson Campbell, Chapman, Clingman, Con-
ger, Dean, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton,
Floyd, Fowler, Gaylord, Goodnow, Goodrich,
Grow, Harper, Holladay, Horsford, Thomas M
Howe, Ives, Jenkins, John Johnson, Daniel T
Jones, Preston King, Mann, McQueen, Meacham,
Meade, Millson, Miner, Molony, Newton, Orr,
Penniman, Perkins, Powell, Rantoul, Sackett,
Schoolcraft, Scudder, Smart, Benjamin Stanton,
Stratton, Sweetser, Benjamin Thompson, Tuck,
Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Wells, Wood-
ward, and Yates—64.

So the first branch of the proposition was adopt-
ed.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Hil-
lyer's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 100,
nays 65, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Willis Allen, Wm Appleton,
Thos H Bayly, Bowie, Breckenridge, Brooks,
George H Brown, Busby, E C Carrington Cabell,
Chandler, Clark, Cobb, Curtis, John G Davis,
Dawson, Dean, Dockery, Dunham, Edmundson,
Ewing, Faulkner, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Free-
man, Thomas J D Fuller, Gamble, Gentry, Gor-
man, Grey, Hall, Hamilton, Hamm ad, Hart,
Hays, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hil-
lyer, Houston, Howard, Ingersoll, Jackson, An-
drew Johnson, James Johnson, Geo W Jones,
Kurtz, Landry, Leitch, Lockhart, Ed-
ward C Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Martin,
Mason, McKelvie, McDonald, McMullin, Miller,
John Moore, Morehead, Murray, Nabers, Outlaw,
Samuel W Parker, Peaslee, Penn, Polk, Porter,
Price, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Robinson,
Ross, Savage, Schermerhorn, Scurry, David L
Seymour, Origen S Seymour, Smith, Stanley,
Frederick P Stanton, Richard H Stanton, Abra-
ham P Stevens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stuart,
Sutherland, George W Thompson, Walsh,
Ward, Watkins, Addison White, Alexander White,
Wilcox, Williams, and Yates—100.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aiken, Allison, Ashe, Averett,
David J Bailey, Barre, Bartlett, Boeck, Bragg,

Buell, Joseph Cable, Lewis D Campbell, Thomp-
son Campbell, Caskie, Chapman, Clingman, Con-
ger, Daniel, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton,
Floyd, Fowler, Gaylord, Goodnow, Goodrich,
Grow, Harper, Holladay, Horsford, Thomas M
Howe, Ives, Jenkins, John Johnson, Daniel T
Jones, Preston King, Mann, McQueen, Meacham,
Meade, Millson, Miner, Molony, Newton, Orr,
Penniman, Perkins, Powell, Rantoul, Sackett,
Schoolcraft, Scudder, Smart, Benjamin Stanton,
Sweetser, Benjamin Thompson, Tuck, Venable,
Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Wells, and
Woodward—65.

So the second branch of the proposition was
adopted.

It will thus be seen that only 42 votes were ob-
tained from all the North, in favor of Mr. Jack-
son's resolution, and only 47 in favor of Mr. Hil-
lyer's, although there are 141 Northern members;
so that only one-third exactly of the Northern dele-
gation has acquiesced in the Compromise meas-
ures. It is not the less remarkable that precisely
as many Northern members were absent, or not
voting, as voted in the affirmative on this occasion,
and that precisely as many Northern members
voted against the Compromise as for it. The ab-
sence of one-third of the Northern delegation from
the vote can only be accounted for by sickness. It
was determined on Saturday that this vote would
be taken on Monday, and forthwith coughs, colds,
rheumatism and pneumonia, broke out and raged
over the town. It is the effect of an attempt
to put down agitation, we shall be delighted to
learn that we are at last over it.

The Southern delegation consists of 92 members.
Of these, fifty-nine voted for Mr. Jackson's, and
thirty-three for Mr. Hillyer's resolution—being lit-
tle over a majority. Twenty-one were absent, or
did not vote. It thus appears that a majority of
the South, and only a third of the North, sup-
ported the Compromise. Who would have thought
it? In 1846 all the Southern States asserted a
right to a share of the acquired territory. In
1850, a majority of their delegation voted against
the principal acts of spoliation. In 1852 a ma-
jority of the Southern delegation votes and begs that
nothing more shall be said on the subject, and the
North refuses. This is progress. Of the Whig
party, which consists in the House of 93 members,
26 voted for and 31 against Mr. Jackson's resolu-
tion, and 33 for and 28 against Mr. Hillyer's, and
only 36 were absent—so that almost precisely one-
third of the whole Whig delegation voted for the
finality.

The Democrats of the House are one hundred
and forty-three members. Of these, 75 voted for,
and 33 against Mr. Jackson's resolution, and 63
for, and 37 against Mr. Hillyer's, 32 being absent
or not voting—so that only about half the Demo-
crats voted for the finality. The highest affirma-
tive vote was 101 for Mr. Jackson's resolution, out
of 233 members. Such is the basis on which the
finality reposes when it gathers its friends.

If the finality of the Compromise be the stand-
ard of patriotism, then it must be awarded to the
Southern Whigs, for with one single exception, they
were unanimously in the affirmative—33 to 1—
although thirteen were absent, or did not vote.
The Southern Democrats are far behind them,
having given only 40 for, and 11 against Mr. Jack-
son's resolution—8 being absent, or not voting.
The Northern Democrats are still further behind,
having given but 26 votes for, and 21 against Mr.
Hillyer's resolution—and 24 were absent, or not
voting. But the Northern Whigs are the hindmost
of all, having given only 11 for, and 27 against Mr.
Hillyer's resolution—and 23 were absent or not
voting.

If the finality of the Compromise is the great
principle of the day, the standard of patriotism, and
the salvation of the Union, the Southern Whigs
and Democrats ought to unite at once as a party,
because they are the most united on this question.

For ourselves, we will never acquiesce in the
Compromise. Acquiescence means, we suppose,
neither to condemn nor to approve. Or it means
to submit to inevitable evils. Then we do not ac-
quiesce. The Compromise is not remedied. It
may be remedied by a division of California, or by
the next acquisition of territory. As for the con-
tinuance of agitation, that is inevitable, and from
nothing more than the complexion of this vote to
keep it down. Does any man suppose that this
contest in the House to put down the opponents of
the Compromise will not go on in the country, and
especially in a Presidential controversy? Why
this vote of the Northern delegation proves that
opposition to the Compromise is strong enough in
the North to deride rebuke or restraint—to defy
any attempt to fetter it by party—and is perhaps
strong enough to make its own party victorious.
And yet it is proposed to put down agitation by res-
olutions in Congress—resolutions supported by a
little over one-third of the members.

But we know of nothing more humiliating or fu-
tile than for the South to engage in a Quixotic at-
tempt to make a compromise final, which is the fi-
nality of her equality, and in which the only resid-
uary interest she possesses, is a fugitive slave law
on parchment, that it is not practically worth the
parchment on which it is written.—So. Press.

The Coalition Unmasked.

In our paper of yesterday we predicted as the
result of the disastrous collapse of the Compro-
mise on Monday last, that the Washington Union
and Republic would now push their coalition forces
to grasp the public printing. For we had well
measured the patriotism and principles that be-
longed to these political wreckers. The Republic
is now in an acknowledged minority of its own
party, and the Union, we know, has lost the con-
fidence of a large number of the Union Demo-
crats. We had before announced the existence of
a coalition between these two prints to obtain the
Census printing, and they had the hardihood to
deny it. The facts that have now transpired are
decisive.

On yesterday, the joint committee of the two
Houses on printing had a meeting. This commit-
tee consists of three members from each House—
from the Senate, Messrs. Borland, Hamlin and
Smith—from the House, Messrs. Stanton, of Ky.
Gorman and Haven—four Democrats and two
Whigs. They decided that the contract with Mr.
Boyd Hamilton, as printer of the two Houses, was
forfeited, and they proceeded to elect the proprie-
tors of the Republic and Union as printers, respec-
tively, for the two Houses. The vote for the propo-
sition was as follows:

Yea.	Nay.
SMITH.	BORLAND,
GORMAN.	HAMLIN.
HAYES.	
STANTON.	

Here is a vote of two Compromise Democrats,
Messrs. Gorman and Stanton; one Compromise
Whig, Mr. Haven; and one Free-soil Whig, Sen-
ator Smith, for the Washington Union that aspires
to be a Democratic organ, and for the Republic,
that aspires to be a Whig organ!

Now, we suppose that no instance has ever oc-
curred before in this country of a coalition so
overt, flagrant, and flagitious. Here was a de-
cided Democratic majority in both Houses of Con-
gress, and here was the Washington Union, that

pretended or aspired to be the organ of that party,
and there had just been a vote on what this pro-
fessed organ had continually declared to be the
great test question of Democracy, and this vote
had been pronounced by this organ a great Demo-
cratic victory. And yet, before three days elapse
here is a combination of two Whigs and two Demo-
crats in a committee, consisting of four Demo-
crats and two Whigs, to give the printing of these
two Houses to a Whig and a Democratic organ!
And this printing has invariably been regarded
as a portion of the party patronage, except when,
under the law, it is given to the lowest bidder.

Now, we have long suspected the Compromise
portions of the two parties of an ulterior scheme
of coalition, provided they could not have the en-
tire control of their own parties respectively.—
This was indicated by what was called the Union
pledge, which was a declaration signed last Con-
gress by a number of members of both parties,
to vote for no man not pledged to the Compromise
for any office of importance.

But at the commencement of the present ses-
sion this position was abandoned; indeed, it had
been given up before the close of the Compromise
session. The re-union of parties was proclaimed
this session. We ourselves were frequently urged
to pronounce for the Democratic party, as the
great body of our friends were Democrats. We
replied that we could assume no such position, un-
less the Democrats nominated a candidate for
President more favorable to the rights and inter-
ests of the South than the Whigs. We said that
a separate organization of the Southern Rights
party was preferable to a junction with either
party, for we knew that, being a minority in either,
we would be in its power, and would be liable
to its control and proscription.

An effort was made by some of our friends to
obtain for us a share of the Census printing, and
as this was controlled by a Democratic majority
in both Houses, we were urged to pledge our-
selves to vote for the Democratic nominee. We
steadfastly refused to make any pledges or bar-
gains. We contented ourselves with saying that
we thought the Democratic nominee would prob-
ably be more acceptable to the South than the
Whig, and that opinion is entirely vindicated by
the recent vote on the Compromise. And we in-
sisted that, since no party was strong enough al-
one to control the printing, or any other question,
it was both necessary and proper that the two
which had the greatest affinities, both from pre-
vious and probable party association and principle,
should unite and give the printing to their respec-
tive presses. But we knew that, although there
were in the Democratic ranks many who might be
confided in for good faith and fair dealing, that it
also contained a clique of narrow-minded, bitter,
vindictive and proscriptive persons, who, however
friendly and cordial they might pretend to be be-
fore an election, would prescribe everybody not of
their own set afterwards, even if they had to ob-
tain the aid of their political opponents to effect it.

Under these circumstances it seems that the
contract printer for Congress, Mr. HAMILTON, be-
came so remiss in the performance of his engage-
ments that the Joint Committee on Printing resolv-
ed to terminate his contract, and to give the work
to others. This committee consists of four Demo-
crats and two Whigs, and these two Whigs have
united with two of the Democrats and have de-
cided on giving it to the Republic and Washington
Union.

We call now the attention of Southern Demo-
crats, without distinction, to this fact:—that
which is worth a thousand professions—that when a
case of patronage, or favor is concerned, a preference
is manifested for a Whig administration organ,
over a Southern paper, which, whatever may be
its alleged ultraism, has ten times the affinity with
all of them which the Whig Administration organ
has—conducted by a Northern man—that is, ex-
cepting such of the Southern Democrats as con-
template an ultimate coalition with the Adminis-
tration.

This Administration has already manifested its
partiality and affinity for the Washington Union
by giving it the Executive Printing, in violation of
the law as expounded by its own law officer, the
Attorney General, and as understood by its own
Secretary of State. Nay, the Secretary of the
Treasury, as we are now bound to presume, is
ashamed to decide against it since he does not de-
cide at all. Even the President shelters himself
against the accusation of a flagrant violation of
the law, by professing that he has no right to di-
rect his cabinet officers to execute this law faith-
fully. Under all these circumstances we submit
to our Southern Democratic friends, whether we
are not right in standing aloof from a Democratic
party, which contains an element so hostile, pro-
scriptive and bitter towards us, as to secure the
ostracism of all the Southern elements of that party
from all honors and emoluments, even by a
Whig coalition, except on the most abject and ig-
nominy submission.

For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say, that
we accept the notice this proceeding has given us,
and if it is consummated, we shall do all in our
power to shatter such a hypocritical, bigoted and
imbecile coalition to pieces. We know precisely
how this thing has been done, we know who did it,
and we neither think we can crush the hopes of
the schemers, nor for the Union, it may get this
job—it may live—but such a life, for an organ of
Democracy! Why, it had better have a millstone
tied round its neck, and be thrown into the sea.

We supposed, when this thing was announced,
or was pending, that the committee had legal au-
thority, at least, for such a responsible procedure.
We have, however, been astonished, on consulting
the law, to find that as much violence has been
done to the law as to usage, and to the trust re-
posed in the party-majority of the committee.

The authority on which this transaction is based
is the joint resolution approved August 3, 1846:
Sec. 2. And be it further Resolved, That a
committee consisting of three members of the
Senate and three members of the House of Rep-
resentatives shall be chosen by their respective
bodies, which shall constitute a Committee on
Printing, which shall have power to adopt such
measures as may be deemed necessary or expedi-
ent to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to
make a pro-rata reduction in the compensation al-
lowed, or to refuse the work altogether should it
be inferior to the standard; and in all cases the
contractor and his securities shall be held respon-
sible for any increased expenditure consequent
upon the non-performance of the contract.

It is evident from this that the Committee had
no right to elect printers for the two Houses of
Congress, even in a case of total default by the
contractor. In such an event, a report to the two
Houses was the proper course.

But we observe that Governor Brown, of Mis-
sissippi, has called the attention of the House of
Representatives to this extraordinary proceeding
by a resolution offered yesterday, (which lies
over) as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That so much of the second
section of the act of 1849, as authorizes the joint
committee of the two Houses of Congress to re-

edy delays and neglects of duty on the part of the
contractors for the public printing, or the printing
of the two Houses of Congress, by taking the
work out of the hands of such contractors, and
giving it to other contractors, be, and the same is
hereby suspended, and hereafter in all cases when
there is neglect of duty or unreasonable delay in
the execution and delivery of printing ordered by
either House of Congress, it shall be the duty
of the joint committee aforesaid, to report such
neglect or delay to the Houses, and he governed
by such directions as may be given by Congress.

We are glad this movement has been made in
the House, and we hope a similar one will be made
in the Senate. We shall then see who's who, and
what's what.—Southern Press.

Washington Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The more closely the recent vote is analysed,
the worse it looks. It is a triumph to nobody, un-
less to the Southern Rights men, who always pre-
dicted that the North never would stand up to the
only Southern feature in it, the Fugitive Slave law,
and this proves it. Out of fifteen Northern States
where it is to be enforced, it was able to obtain the
sanction of forty out of one hundred and forty—
fifty-five going dead against it, and forty-five
Representatives dodging it. All who were favorable
to it of course would show their hands, but sever-
al were politic enough to give their Southern allies
the benefit of a doubt for the coming campaign.

In referring to this test vote, these facts should
be borne in mind; that neither on Jackson's nor
on Hillyer's resolutions, though a coalition of Whig
and Democratic Compromisers took place, could
a majority of the whole House be obtained, about
sixty being absent. That the Northern Whigs
generally repudiated it, and a very respectable
proportion of Northern Democrats. That the Sou-
thern Whigs eagerly swallowed the bait—all but
one, Thos. L. Clingman; while the Southern Demo-
crats refused by a majority to stultify themselves
by the support of Mr. Hillyer's acquiescing resolu-
tion. That in this squabble as to be regarded
as a Whig or Democratic triumph, the Whigs
have the best of it, since it was originally an Ad-
ministration measure, endorsed by the Whig cauc-
us, and kicked out of the Democratic. The Sec-
retary does not seem disposed to follow suit on this
subject, but goes on quietly discussing other mat-
ters, so the House will have all the glory of this
"settlement" for some time to come. Mr. Hale
is keeping up the ball of renewed agitation by the
presentation of more petitions. He stated that he
intended speaking in reference to the recent New
York case, but would defer his remarks for a few
days. He seems determined to make the most of
his remaining time in the Senate, as his career
will close here with this session. Quite an inter-
esting discussion took place Wednesday on the Ap-
portionment bill, in which Mr. Rhett took part.
He advocated an amendment which would in-
crease the whole number of representatives to 324,
giving South Carolina one for her share under the
actual returns, and California the two she now
has. He urged that California was entitled to two
representatives under the act admitting her into
the Union. The Senate adjourned after much de-
bate on the subject, without coming to any con-
clusion. The deficiency bill was reported by Mr.
Hunter with a number of Amendments increasing
the amount of appropriations about \$1,000,000
over the House estimates. In the Homestead bill
was made the trap which to hang several politi-
cal speeches. Mr. Ward of Kentucky came out
strongly for Scott, and replied to his whig breth-
ren, Cabell and Williams. He insisted that the
General was not only a compromise man, but the
very father of that measure; that he was a true
Southern man and that the attempt to re-elect
Fillmore was an act of desperation. This flustered
the Southern Whigs very much, and more particu-
larly as it was understood that Mr. Ward re-
presented the views of most if not all the Kentucky
and Tennessee Whigs. The tone of the Southern
and Tennessee Whigs. The tone of the Southern
and Tennessee Whigs. The tone of the Southern
and Tennessee Whigs.

But we behold immediately on the heels of this
disastrous desertion, the same wavering of the
border States that occurred on the Compromise.—
Mr. Ward of Kentucky, delivered yesterday in
the House a speech in favor of Gen. Scott, and
we understood a Whig of Tennessee is pre-
pared to do the same thing. So Mr. Stanley is out
yesterday morning in the Washington Republic
with a letter in defence and support of General
Scott. This comes very promptly after the desert-
ion of the Compromise, and shows an alacrity in
sinking or diving that illustrates the extraordinary
discipline of submission tactics. Mr. Clingman,
of the House, and Mr. Morion, of the Senate,
have displayed more political sagacity than any
two whigs in Congress. They beheld from afar
the result of Northern whig policy and declined
keeping it company. Messrs. Toombs, Dawson,
Stephens, we suppose, saw at the commencement
of the present Congress the catastrophe which has
now occurred, though it is possible that they did
not expect it to be so flagrant. They have been
standing aloof. Messrs. Marshall, of Kentucky,
Gentry, of Tennessee, Cabell, of Florida, and
others, have evidently been apprehensive of the
denouement.

The fate of the Democratic party does not ap-
pear to be much better. The editor of the Union
under took to organize it on the basis of acquies-
cence in the Compromise. He has asserted about
forty times this session, that the Democratic party
was, with a few trifling exceptions, united on the
subject. Well, the vote is at length taken, and
the result is that it is divided into three prom-
inent groups: 20 Northern Democrats oppos-
ed to it, because too favorable to the South; 17
Southern Democrats, because too favorable to the
North and 32 Democrats taken with bad colds,
coughs, asthmas, rheumatisms, and neuralgias.—
No: one half of the Democratic members voting
in favor of this grand hobby of the organ—that
aspires to be.

The defeat of the Administration is most sig-
nificant. Notwithstanding the extraordinary perfor-
mances of the cabinet caravan last season in New York,
there were but eleven Northern whigs out of 61,
that appeared in its support—and of this only
five from the mighty State of New York, and
none! from Ohio!

The predecessor of the present editor of the
Union frequently told us that the rights of the
South depended on the Democracy of the North.
Now here is a vote of this year's Northern Demo-
crats only in favor of the Compromise, and thirty
against it.

All this looks very much like the end of old
parties and old organs. We would not be surpris-
ed if the Union and Republic were now to push
their coalition forces to obtain the public print-
ing, in order to save themselves in the general
wreck.

It is now demonstrated, as well as anything
can be shown by evidence, that neither party is
united on the Compromise, and it is even doubt-
ful from the vote that has been taken, and from
the missing, whether a coalition of the compro-
mises of both parties could succeed. As a party
movement on each side the failure is total, as a
coalition, its failure is rather probable, besides in-
volving renewed and aggravated agitation.

Southern Press.

The Union and the Republic are both making
themselves ridiculous by wrangling over the final-
ity vote in the House. Each claims the peculiar
merit of that procedure for its own particular
friends. While the Union insists that "this Com-
promise measure, although not passed originally
by an exclusive party vote, is yet Democratic in
its nature and tendencies," and "can confer no

political power upon any but a count, orthodox
Democrat," "the Republic as loudly asserts that
it is an Administration measure, and that is coming
up to its support, the Democrats have endorsed
the Administration.

Now, to say nothing of the bad faith on both
sides in this attempt to convert into a party mea-
sure this Compromise, at the time of its passage
so solemnly declared by the condition not to be so,
but purely a rational one, the absurdity of the
allegations of each is potent on the face of the
proceedings. The analysis of the last vote on the
finality, exposes this most plainly, and the editors
of the two organs pay little respect to the intelli-
gence of their respective readers by attempting
such an egregious lunge.

The Union of yesterday gives an analysis of
the vote to lay the Compromise resolutions and all
the amendments on the table, as "probably a
more conclusive explanation of the position of
parties than any other." Here is that analysis:

FOR LAYING ON THE TABLE.			
Northern dem.	24	Northern whigs.	35
Southern dem.	11	Southern whigs.	2
Dem. free-soilers.	6	Whig free-soilers.	2
Total.	40	Total.	39

Northern vote. 67 |

Southern vote. 13 |

Total. 80 |

AGAINST LAYING ON THE TABLE.

Northern dem. 34 | Northern whigs. | 8 |

Southern dem. 40 | Southern whigs. | 20 |

Whole dem. vote. 74 | Whole whig vote. | 28 |

Now, from this it appears that of the eighty
votes cast for laying it on the table, sixty-seven
were Northern—but two Southern whigs, and 11
Southern democrats voting with them. So, by
the Union's own showing, the Southern whigs on
this occasion were more democratic than the De-
mocrats, in the proportion of five and a half to
one.

Against laying on the table, out of one hundred
and two votes cast, the North gave forty-two and
the South sixty. Hence, if the Union's test be
applied, a new patent for Democracy will have to
be taken out, and the South regarded as the
"national," the North the "sectional" portion
of the Confederacy. The Union says nothing
about the indisposition of so many members,
which prevented a full vote being taken.—South-
ern Press.

LOLA MONTES AND MORAL MEN.—The New
York Mirror tells the following good story about
the dashing, daring and eccentric Lola Montes:

A member of the press called upon the fair
Countess, when the conversation turned upon the
character of the gentlemen whom she had met in
America. Mr. M. said to her, "I suppose you
prefer the society of intellectual men." "No I
do not," said Lola; "intellectual men are gen-
erally selfish, and fashionable men are always
shallow." "What kind of men, then, do you
like?" inquired Mr. "Moral men," said Lola,
at which M. looked at her with an expression of
mingled surprise and incredulity; whereat her
bright eyes flashed, her bosom heaved, and her
whole form dilated, as she repeated, with a tone
that thrilled, and a gesture that startled, "Yes!
by G-d sir, moral men!" Whereupon the as-
tonished editor retired with a flea in his ear.

To another gentleman she expressed great dis-
gust at the immorality of American Senators—

"Why," said she, "do you know, as I was sit-
ting in the gallery of the Senate-Chamber, the
other day, I noticed the most licentious and dis-
solute of my ballet-girls winking and beckoning
to one of the Senators, who came up and sat by
her for half an hour. I inquired who he was, and
found him to be the Hon. Mr. —, of the State
of —."

Scott and Jones.

We make an extract below from the Washing-
ton correspondence of the Charleston Mercury, to
show that at Washington Governor Jones is con-
sidered as a Scott man. He will probably find at
least that he has played too strong a game, and
kept too many irons in the fire:

"In the House yesterday, two Presidential
speeches were made. One by Mr. Christopher
Williams, of Tennessee, a thorough going Whig,
the object of which was